

THE BOERS AGGRESSIVE

Roberts Still Lingers at Bloemfontein.

REASONS FOR THE DELAY

Wepener Relieved -- Mafeking Still Holding Out -- An Arsenal at Johannesburg Blown Up.

NEW YORK, May 1—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says. A significant item of intelligence has been received from Cape Town. The Express correspondent in that city says it is asserted on good authority that General Hunter has been sent to Kimberley to command a strong column intended for the relief of Mafeking. It will include Bartons Fusiliers Brigade, which has lately been brought round from Natal and a strong contingent of horse and guns.

The Times correspondent in Bloemfontein gives some interesting particulars respecting the manner in which many free States have abused the leniency and clemency hitherto shown to them by Lord Roberts in the capital itself. A secret society was formed to maintain communications with the Boer commandos and to promote the re-armament among the burghers. The existence of the conspiracy was gradually brought to light, and the field marshal has made up his mind that in the future conspirators must be punished.

The mobility of the Boer forces must be something uncanny if all accounts are worthy of credence, for they are reported as arriving at Brandfort on Friday night from Wepener and Dewetsdorp; as returning to Ladybrand and returning to Thaba N'Chu on Saturday and as holding their ground in strong forces in front of General French on Saturday. The British maneuvers are equally mysterious. A general advance northward is described as impending yet French is alternately described as harassing the enemy with artillery fire and cavalry skirmishing and as thwarting General De Wet's efforts to turn the British flank. General French has four infantry brigades and a large cavalry force and clearly must have some motive for halting at Thaba N'Chu and playing with the Boers instead of vigorously attacking them.

The advance northward cannot be undertaken until the force east of Thaba N'Chu has been dispersed, yet for three or four days there has been skirmishing with the Boer rear guard, until it has been re-enforced from Ladybrand. If Generals Brabant and Hart are moving northward from Wepener to Ladybrand these dilatory tactics are intelligible, since General French in that case would have an adequate motive for holding and amusing the Boer force at Thaba N'Chu. The distance is fifty miles and there is reason to believe that this march has been undertaken, although there is no direct proof. With Ladybrand occupied by General Hart, General De Wet's retreat eastward would be cut off and General French would be in a position for attacking De Wet's commandos and following them northward.

The situation as far as it could be made out at midnight was essentially unchanged. Three divisions of Lord Roberts' army were available for a direct advance upon Brandfort by the railway from Bloemfontein; two cavalry brigades and the mounted infantry divisions were at Thaba N'Chu with the Eighth and Ninth Divisions; the Third Division was within supporting distance of De Wet's and Generals Brabant and Hart were either at Wepener or on the way to Ladybrand. The indications still seemed to point to a turning movement from Thaba N'Chu northward to the Vaal river, with the Sixth, Seventh and Ninth Divisions co-operating near the railway line. Lord Roberts' secrets, however, are so well kept that forecasts are of little value.

Experienced soldiers say that Lord Roberts will secure the southern section of the Free State against raiding operations by drawing a cordon across the country and permanently occupying Sannah's Post, Thaba N'Chu and Ladybrand and that he will then push on as rapidly as possible for the Vaal river, knowing that Steyn's men will not fight in the Transvaal and that the strength of the Dutch forces will be heavily reduced.

The Boer army is well led and shows no sign of abandoning the struggle. Its generals have recovered from the panic caused by Paardeberg and have demonstrated their ability to impede the advance of the British army and harass it on the flank without exposing their commandos to serious risk of capture.

A private dispatch from Mafeking confirms the previous reports that the garrison was "going strong" at the middle of his month. General Carrington's force is ready either heading for or arriving at Marandellas twenty-five miles from Salisbury. It is a far cry from Mirandela as to Mafeking. What General Hunter's plan will do after leaving Mafeking is one of Lord Roberts' secrets and Sir Redvers Buller's future work in Natal is another.

A fresh outbreak of reproaches from the Amir of Afghanistan against the British Government tends to confirm the suspicion that Russian interests are in progress.

Latest From Mafeking

LONDON, May 1 4 25 p.m.—A dispatch from Mafeking dated April 29 says:

The Boers have been busy for several days blowing up the railways southwards.

There was little firing during the past week.

"The town will respond cheerfully to Lord Roberts' request to hold out for another month." Fever is life but otherwise the Boers of Bloemfontein are going along well."

Roberts' Report, to 1 p.m.

LONDON, May 1 1 30 p.m.—The following despatch has been sent by Lord Roberts to the War Office:

BLAUFONTEIN, April 30—One Boer's most persistent attacks around Thabanchu Saturday and Sunday. But the position which the Eighth (Rundell's) division holds is strong and he had the assistance of Gordon and Dickson's brigades, the cavalry under French and Smith. Dorrance's Infantry brigade and a body of mounted infantry under Ian Hamilton. Pole-Carew's division returned from Dewetsdorp yesterday."

Lord Roberts also reports additional casualties sustained during the fighting of April 27 around Thabanchu, consisting of Lieutenant Geary and two men killed and one officer and three enlisted men wounded.

Neither the commander-in-chief nor the correspondent's despatches throw any light upon the plans being adopted to oust the Boers from the neighborhood of Thabanchu and how long before a determined effort will be made to reassess British superiority is only a matter of surmise. In the meantime the Boers are remarkably aggressive, especially in face of the large force facing them. A special from Thabanchu dated yesterday says they made a daring attempt to cut off a British convoy which got into ground between Thabanchu and Dewetsdorp, opening fire from the adjacent hills. In the nick of time General Brabazon, with a strong force of yeomanry, returning from Wepener, arrived on the scene and extricated the convoy.

The same special correspondent describes the dispositions of the force at Thabanchu as follows:

General Rundt is covering the advanced camp facing the Boer's position to the east where they are strongly entrenched. General Ian Hamilton and General Smith-Dorrance occupy strong positions on the road to the north.

An other dispatch says that a colonel under General Hamilton located the Boers to the northwest and an artillery duel ensued without result.

All accounts tell of much artillery firing with scarcely any casualties. It is hardy like that two such forces can much longer patiently face each other without more stirring occurrences. General Brabazon's column is expected to join General French shortly.

A number of Boers are reported to have been seen retiring north, but this is scarcely authoritative. Stringent measures are being adopted to prevent the Boer Guerrillas from securing supplies from other centers.

The little news from Thabanchu is absorbing all interest. The Cape Parliament has been summoned for June 22.

At the conclusion of General Sir George White's visit to Windsor today, Queen Victoria decorated the defender of Ladysmith with the cross and star of the Royal Victorian order. Her Majesty and the soldier had a lengthy conference.

It is learned that the Queen was more angry than for years over the publication of the Spion Kop despatch.

Why Roberts Delays.

LONDON, April 26—In the House of Commons to-day George Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, replying to questions, declared that Lord Roberts had made no comment whatever on General Lord Methuen's Magersfontein operations.

Neither, he continued, did Lord Roberts' despatches indicate that the advance was either retarded or modified by the scarcity of remounts. At the same time, the Secretary declared, it was true that the expenditures of horse flesh had exceeded all the estimates, and that the War Office had invariably exceeded the requisitions from South Africa. The difficulty in procuring ships had handicapped the authorities, but already this year they had sent out 27,041 horses and 17,153 mules as remounts, in addition to those accompanying the troops, and by the end of May the remounts delivered would number 42,000 horses and 23,000 mules. Steps had also been taken to supply the necessary rolling stock for the railroads. But as far as the Government was aware, the military problem before Lord Roberts had not turned on the question of remounts or rolling stock, but on the fact that Lord Roberts had shifted his base from Cape Town to Bloemfontein, thus necessitating the recapturing and repair of the railroad and the clearing of the line of communication for a distance of 750 miles on a single track with a rise of 4500 feet.

Regarding the relief of Mafeking, which all had at heart, the Secretary said the House would realize that speedy relief would not be aided by divulging the objective of any of Lord Roberts' forces.

LONDON, April 27—Wyndham's explanation in the House of Commons yesterday has aroused considerable comment especially his statement that Lord Roberts has been delayed by the want of defeating detached forces of the enemy which threatened his communication from Cape Town and Port Elizabeth and which blocked them from East London. The only information hitherto received that the East London line was blocked had been denied. This was the Boer report to the bridge at Bethulie had been down up.

A discussion of the Spion Kop despatch has been postponed until May 22d.

Wepener Relieved.

LONDON, April 25 11 05 p.m.—It is officially announced that Wepener has been relieved.

The War Office has issued the following from Lord Roberts dated Bloemfontein April 25th 3 25 p.m.

"The enemy retired from in front of Wepener last night and this morning moved northeastward along the Ladybrand road. Their number was between 4000 and 5000."

CAPE TOWN, April 26 (Thursday)—The last of General Dalgety was combed by General Brabant.

LONDON, April 26—A special to the Times dated Mafeking Basutoland April 25th says:

"From Johannesburg here comes a report which has been taken shows that the popular

Boer's advance guard four miles to the south of Wepener. They report three successful fights Saturday, Sunday and Tuesday, with twenty-two casualties."

The siege was raised and 5000 of the Boers left along the Ladybrand road within our sight and unpursued. Colonel Dalgety's casualties are thus three killed and 132 wounded.

An Arsenal Blown Up.

PRETORIA, April 25—A serious explosion occurred at the Begbie works used by the Government as an arsenal, last night. The walls of the building were destroyed, and the structures in the neighborhood are a mass of flames. The shrieks of women and children in the adjoining streets added to the ghastliness of the scene.

Ten workmen were killed and thirty-two were injured including Herr Grunberg, the manager of the works. The most important part of the machinery was saved. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The works employed 200 persons, mostly French and Italians. The Red Cross ambulance did good work in helping the wounded.

Further particulars from Johannesburg show the explosion occurred in a magazine containing smokeless powder on the opposite side of the street from the Begbie works used by the Government as an arsenal. Thirteen of the occupants of the latter building were blown to pieces and fifty were injured

TRANSVAAL NOTES.

The Minor News of the Coast Files Itemized.

Bryan says America is with the Boers. Basutos are said to be aiding the Boers.

Bothas' generalship is superior to that of Roberts.

African horse sickness has broken out in Buller's army.

Society nurses are pronounced a nuisance in South Africa.

Attempts to stop murders in Swaziland are proving futile.

Boers near Dewetsdorp are retreating before the British force.

It is reported that Holland has advised the Boers to seek peace.

Conspicuous instances of heroism are reported from Plumer's column.

The Boers shelled Warterton, but were driven off by the return fire.

No more women nurses will be employed on the hospital ship Maine.

The gallantry of Canadian troops in recent engagements is highly praised.

The Boer peace delegates will go to America, having nothing to hope for in Europe.

The report that the Boers have reoccupied Boshof is untrue. Methuen is still there.

Sir George White dined with the Queen and told her about the siege of Ladysmith.

Public feeling in Germany, following the Emperor's lead, is veering toward the British.

All British subjects have been ordered to leave the Transvaal within forty-eight hours.

There are differences in the Cape cabinet over what should be done with the two republics.

London journals sharply censure Roberts for the practical failure of his elaborate plans.

There is little hope of trapping Boers, as they retire everywhere before the British advance.

The British have abandoned their lenient policy toward the Boers who break their paroles.

German officers with the Boers assert that only five Boers were killed and twenty-five wounded at Colenso, where 1140 British fell.

Pretoria has expelled another party of British subjects consisting of ten men, 263 women and 429 children, who have gone to Delagoa Bay.

London papers say Buller sent his resignation to Roberts after the Spion Kop censures were published, but that Roberts declined to accept it.

The sending of General Cronje to St. Helena has greatly enraged the Boers, who are said to be more than ever determined to fight to the death.

A dispatch from Pretoria says that General Dewet has Brabant's horse isolated and has repulsed two attempts to relieve, capturing fifty Britishers.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the London Standard says the country is so favorable to Boer tactics that he doubts if the Republicans can be made to submit.

Bloemfontein reports that the Boer army of 60,000 men was reduced one-half between December and March.

Eight thousand were killed and wounded and 6,500 captured.

The Ladysmith correspondent of the Standard says the strength of the Boers in the Blydeberg district is believed to be between 5,000 and 8,000.

They are commanded by General Lucas Meyer and are well supplied with artillery.

A dispatch from Kimberley says that enteric fever is so rampant there that the city officials are urging the military authorities to remove the camps from the town and discontinue the use of public buildings as hospitals, with the view of better safeguarding the public health.

The Boers who began their raid a month ago by compelling Col. Broadwood to retire on Bloemfontein, have now gotten safely away to the northward practically without loss, but with the advantage of seven British guns, together with hundreds of prisoners captured.

All reports indicate that the United States Com. J. Adelbert S. Hay, has won a diplomatic success. His position is exceeding difficult but he is pursuing an impartial and minded policy and has succeeded in ameliorating the condition of British prisoners at Pretoria, including the Colorados.

The Boers are preparing to spend the winter in Natal. They are bringing their stock from the high veld into Natal for winter grazing and they are demanding that the Kaffirs pay the tax to them instead of to the Natal government. They also declare that unless the Kaffirs work for them they will remove south of the Sundays river.

Further word from distressed Maletsunyane says that though there are wide fields of land and munition enough to support the people of May, they are in a desperate state and allowances are being given him enough to barely sustain life. Two pints of soup and two biscuits of flour are everybody's daily rations but the siege lasts much longer.

It will be difficult to find more food.

1/4 mile from Johannesburg here comes a report which has been taken shows that the popular

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

News of Coast Files Abbreviated to Quick Reading.

Storms continue in Texas.

House has passed the Postal bill.

Senate has passed the Postal bill.

His Exposition is rapidly taking

the chess player is hopelessly

California reports a heavy

fall of rain.

A Filipino leader has been

captured by American rebels.

Yankee sailors have been ordered

to the theatrical manager is

a landing.

The Black Sound shingle trust has

gone up.

Twenty-five steamers are leaving San

Korea.

The North Pacific sailing catch is bet-

ter than last year.

John Addison Porter is seriously ill and

may not survive.

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A RISING WAR CLOUD

Over the Danish West Indies.

TALE OF GERMAN INTRIGUE

The Kaiser May Defy the Monroe Doctrine and Buy a Caribbean Outpost.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The annual banquet of the Grant Monument Association to celebrate the seventy-eighth anniversary of the birth of General U. S. Grant, was held at the Waldorf-Astoria. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, presided. Secretary of War Root said, in part:

"It is well now, when the wailing and lamentation of men is heard who grow faint hearted before the tasks that face the Republic, to recall the days of '63 and '64—the tasks greater than those which confront us today. No one who reads the papers can fail to see that the course of the nations of the world is the stretching out for territory; and will finally be brought to say that the American people will be forced to abandon the Monroe doctrine unless they exhibit more interest in compelling them to keep off by preparation; unless the people prepare to fight for it, they will, when the emergency arises, be found unprepared. We will never abandon the Monroe doctrine."

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Times publishes an elaborate article declaring that Secretary of War Root's address at the Grant Dinner last Friday night, in which he hinted at the possibility of war to maintain the Monroe doctrine, was called forth by an intrigue concerning the Danish West India Islands.

It appears that H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company made a verbal agreement with Denmark that if he should negotiate a sale of the islands he should receive a commission of ten per cent of the purchase price. Captain W. Von Christmas Dirckinck-Hohenfeld has also been acting as agent of the Danish Government. All accounts agree that Denmark is very anxious to get rid of her West Indian possessions. Mr. Rogers and Captain Christmas having quarreled, and the former having declared that it was in his power to defeat any negotiations that did not recognize his rights as agent, Captain Christmas advised Secretary Hay of a plan to exchange the islands with Germany for the whole or a part of North Schleswig, which, with Holstein, was taken from Denmark by Germany in 1867, and which country it has always been the fondest hope of all Danes to recover.

The sudden appearance in this country of Secretary White of the American Embassy in London has also to do with this matter of the sale of the Danish West Indian Islands, according to the Times.

Mr. White was the agent of the United States in Denmark during the negotiations, and to him the Danish government named the price it wanted for the islands, between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

Mr. White, it is said, failed to tell the State department that the United States would have to buy the islands during this session of Congress or abandon all hope forever of getting possession of them, and that he also did not impress upon the State department the fact that failing the negotiations with the United States, Germany was sure to get possession of the islands, either through cession or lease. It is to make these matters more clear to the State department while Congress is still in session that Mr. White was summoned here.

It was not until the early part of 1899 that negotiations concerning the Danish West Indian Islands were taken up. At that time Captain Christmas was sojourning in Germany as a retired captain of the Danish navy. He had just returned from a trip to the Danish West India Islands, where he had been making maps of the harbors and fortifications. He was approached by a syndicate of Germans, who asked him to use his influence in Copenhagen to obtain from the Danish government a contract with Germany by which the latter could purchase the island of St. John.

Captain Christmas was not slow in asserting that this would be next to impossible, for the reason that the United States would neither allow Denmark to sell the islands to a foreign power, nor would it allow Germany to purchase it because of the Monroe doctrine.

In his report to the Danish government Captain Christmas attaches the proposition of the syndicate to his papers. This shows that the head of the syndicate was Admiral Von Zirzow of the royal German navy, and that he and others of the syndicate had, in anticipation of the ceding or sale of the island to Germany, bought up options on all the land adjacent to the harbors, and so, in the event of the acquisition of the island by Germany he and the members of the syndicate stood in the position of virtual owners of the land, and could dictate terms to the purchasing power.

When the impossibility of this plan was pointed out to Admiral Von Zirzow he asked Captain Christmas to obtain other concessions for the syndicate, among them to form a German colony on the island under the Danish flag, and permission to use the harbor as a coal-station for German war vessels.

Captain Christmas, while apparently falling with their scheme, laid the whole matter before Minister Hoerring in the true light. The outcome of this was that the permission was denied on diplomatic grounds, the Danish government recognizing that should any such complications arise, the sale of the islan-

lands to the United States would be next to impossible. This led to Captain Christmas coming to America.

Captain Christmas, according to the Times, had an interview with President McKinley and pointed out the importance of purchasing the islands. As a consequence Secretary White was sent from London to negotiate directly with Denmark. His mission became known as Mr. Rogers. He insisted on his ten per cent commission and declared that he would prevent the sale to the United States unless he received \$300,000. Rogers became involved in a quarrel with Captain Christmas. Thereupon the captain revealed to Secretary Hay the entire story of German intrigue. It seems that Denmark is now disposed to make the deal with Germany. It has been said by those who are close to the Danish government that King Christian will not allow the United States to plead the Monroe doctrine as a bar to negotiations with Germany or the ceding of the islands to other countries. He will maintain that he has already given the Monroe doctrine sufficient consideration, in that he offered a number of times to sell the islands to the United States, and every time the negotiations have fallen through on account of the failure of Congress to ratify the agreement.

MILLIONS LOST BY FIRE.

Hull, Canada, is Wiped Out and Ottawa Narrowly Escapes.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 26.—A fire, which began in the cities of Hull, Quebec and Ottawa from 11 o'clock this morning until almost midnight, practically wiped up the first-named place, leveled a large portion of the wholesale and manufacturing district of this city known as the Chaudiere flats, and destroyed two of Ottawa's suburbs, Hintonburg and McRanville.

The result of the disaster is a number of serious losses, as high as \$1,000,000, including First Chief, Berg of Hull, 100 houses, thirty were injured, 4,000 persons are and an equal number thrown out of work. The property loss cannot be accurately estimated, but it will range between \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

All telephones, street cars and electric lights have been destroyed, and every factory, business house and lumber yard on both sides of the river has been completely wiped out.

For a while this afternoon it was feared that the flames would leap over the high bluffs behind the Chaudiere flats and gain a hold in the retail business and official sections of the city. At 3 o'clock it was stated of the Supreme Court building could not be saved, and that once on fire there would not be a chance in a thousand of saving the massive Government buildings. Fortunately this critical moment the wind shifted and drove the flames back over the burning flats. Just about this time the fire departments from Montreal and other adjoining cities arrived and their efforts, combined with aid of the local department and hundreds of volunteer fire-fighters, saved the city property. Perfect security, however, was not assured until several buildings had been blown up by dynamite.

It is impossible to give a list of insurance and losses tonight, but the lumber yards must have reached 12,000,000 feet, the general mills, factories and foundries may reach 25,000,000 feet.

The lumber mills, planing factories, electric power and calcium carbide works \$6,000,000, and individual losses will raise the total to \$12,000,000 or more. The Government has given the drill hall and the city the large exhibition buildings to accommodate the homeless. All the institutions in the city which have any accommodations at all have been closed and are distressed.

All that remains of the city of Hull tonight—and the fire is still burning—is a small corner in the east end of the city. There are also a few houses standing in the suburbs.

Hull has a population of about 12,000 people, and more than half of the city is homeless tonight. The entire business of the city, including the courts, post office, newspaper offices, is one mass of ruins. The population is almost entirely composed of people who work in the mills or who derive their business from these works.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 27.—Over five square miles of territory burned over, more than 4,000 buildings destroyed, over 1,000 lost, 7,000 men, women and children homeless, and a property loss of \$17,000,000, according to the latest estimate, are the results as seen tonight of the fire which swept this city and Hull yesterday and today. Although under control for many hours, the flames were not entirely extinguished until about noon today.

DEWEY STANDS BY.

He Will Oppose Bryan at the Democratic Convention.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A special to the World from Washington says: Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, accompanied by the Admiral's secretary and some of the household servants, will leave Washington at noon tomorrow on a special train over the Baltimore & Ohio. There will be but three cars on the train, but they will combine all the comforts and luxuries that are to be found on a journey by rail. Chicago will be reached Monday noon. No representatives of the press will accompany the party. The Admiral does not desire to give any significance to his trip, "this is purely a social visit," he said today. "I am but filling engagements made months ago, and long before I gave any thought to being a candidate."

"Will you issue a statement defining your views on the public questions before leaving Washington?"

"No, I see no reason for any hurry in this matter. I have announced that I would be a candidate, and have announced that I am a Democrat. Then, it is known that I will be an opponent of Mr. Bryan at Kansas City, which should suggest plainly where I stand on the vital issues. I am not prepared to say just when I will make a statement."

QUITE LIKE BOSTON.

Three Suicides Traced to Brahminical Writings.

BOSTON, April 29.—Three mysterious suicides within five days are accounted for today in the discovery of a Brahmin cult, which has for its principal tenet the right and desirability of self-destruction, based on several obscure writings taken from the scrolls of Vedantic writings. Students of Brahminical lore have known of the existence of this doctrine, which was really the precursor 2,000 years ago of the "Suttee," or self-immolation of widows on the burning pyre, but believed it had been obliterated by later Buddhist teachings of self-denial and patience to bear the ills and burdens of life.

The disappearance of Solon Burrovitz, a proselyte in the Brahmin faith, led to the discovery of the cult and its strange belief.

AN EPIDEMIC OF WHOOPING COUGH.

Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for croup and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure.—John E. Clifford, Proprietor Norwood House, Norwood, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

PLANS FOR THE PARTY

Meeting of Republican Committee.

MUCH BUSINESS IS DONE

Arrangements for Primaries Made and Temporary Precinct Chairmen Appointed.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Business of great importance was transacted last night at the meeting of the central committee of the Republican party at the Chamber of Commerce. Twenty-two members answered the roll-call. The minutes of the last meeting were approved. A. V. Gear read the report of the committee appointed to revise the figures of the circular letter issued by the central committee, which showed that the sub-committee had obtained the correct statistics of the last election and had revised the figures of the original draft of the circular. They had sent out the circular and call to the other islands. The report was adopted.

It was ordered that all calls and circulars issued by the Republican party be published in English, Portuguese and Hawaiian.

The sub-committee on primary organization made its report.

George R. Carter said that in justice to an opponent who had been quoted as having said that he believed nominees of the party should be voted for "whether corrupt or not," he wished to say that he had understood him to say that we should vote for these nominees even if charged with corruption."

The report of the sub-committee on primary organization was then read section by section. There was discussion as to the time allowed for enrollment of voters, who would be permitted to vote at the primaries. A. G. M. Robertson thought they should be allowed to enroll up to the time of the closing of the polls.

George R. Carter opposed this plan. He wanted the rolls opened on May 11 and closed at 4 p. m. on May 19. This, he said, would allow challenging of voters who were not qualified to vote in a particular precinct. With the rolls open for registration through the actual voting hours, he believed fraud was made easy. "Repeaters" might register and vote in several precincts. Others differed with this idea. Carter said if the Republicans created such a precedent it would leave room for future fraud. In the United States, he said, the registration closed even a week or more before the day of voting. The committee voted for keeping the registration lists open until the voting closed on May 19.

A printing and distributing committee to furnish the calls and rolls, etc., to the temporary chairmen was appointed, consisting of A. V. Gear, T. McCants Stewart and Clarence White.

A finance committee consisting of J. A. McCandless, J. H. Soper and M. F. Robinson was appointed.

The following was the report of the committee on primary organization with the names added of temporary chairmen as elected last night by the central committee:

HONOLULU, May 8, 1900.
Cecil Brown, Esq., Chairman Republican Temporary Committee.

Sir: Your committee on primary organization beg to report that the organization of precinct clubs and the holding of the first primaries together with a plan of organization for the various precincts, which we recommend be adopted by this committee.

Respectfully submitted,
A. G. M. ROBERTSON.
C. M. WYATT.
GEO. W. SMITH.
GEO. R. CARTER.
T. MCCANTS STEWART.

CALL FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF REPUBLICAN PRECINCT CLUBS AND THE HOLDING OF THE FIRST REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES FOR THE ISLANDS OF OAHU.

To the voters of the Island of Oahu. The time is approaching when you will be called upon to exercise the duties of American citizenship.

Experience has shown that such exercise is most effective in the ranks of regularly organized parties. The nation is swayed by two great parties, the Republican and Democratic. A contention for any great principle or desideratum without the sanction of one of these great parties is practically useless.

It follows, therefore, that local requirements can best be secured by being contented to the advocacy of one of the parties having the advantages in the contention of its superior organization and its concerted effort.

Conceding the advantages, may even, even the indispensability of these political parties, the propriety of alliance with one or the other is at once apparent. The question of affiliation then narrows down to a choice between them.

The Republican party stands for good government and progress and is to be identified with the remarkable commercial and educational advancement of the United States since 1860. It has ever been the champion of freedom and manhood suffrage. It has advocated and maintained an honest coinage and issue of money. It has ever been the friend of labor and its wise protective legislation in its benefits to capital and labor alike, creating and fostering a community of interest between them. Its dignified foreign policy has commanded the respect of the world at large.

Being a party of pronounced principles, it has ever kept its pledges and has never deviated from its upright course at the behest of mere expediency.

It is the party of power, and intelligence, and virtue, and of the men who are conserving the interests of this Territory.

Those who regard its past splendid history as a guarantee of its corresponding future destiny and who desire to join its ranks are requested to enroll in the Republican clubs of their respective precincts so as to be able to vote at the primaries of May 19th.

Your co-operation is earnestly solicited to carry out the following PLAN.

Every person intending to act with the Republican party is requested to attend on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 6 o'clock p. m. at the usual polling-place or at some other place within the precinct in which he resides as may be designated by the temporary chairman for the precinct, who has been appointed for the purpose of organizing the club.

Upon being called to order each meeting will appoint an enrollment committee to open a line for signatures to the following document:

"The undersigned hereby declare that they are Republicans and are ready to act with the Republican party."

All persons signing shall be bound together with the name of the club and the date of the organization.

The meeting will then proceed to elect a permanent chairman, a secretary and a treasurer, and take such other steps as may be necessary to effectuate a permanent organization of the club.

Each club will also appoint judges to preside at the first primary election.

It will also, in order to nominate candidates for the election to delegates to the district convention, be held when the election said primaries are to be held.

The entire committee shall then meet again and elect at some convenient place up to the time of the closing of the poll on May 19th.

The poll shall be kept open at each primary from 6 o'clock p. m. to 6 o'clock a. m. on said date, and no person shall be entitled to vote therein unless he shall have signed the club roll.

Each precinct on the Island of Oahu shall be entitled to elect at such primary one delegate to the district convention, except the Second Precinct of the Fourth District, which shall be entitled to elect two delegates.

Each delegate is required to be a member of the club of the precinct for which he is elected.

Each delegate elected shall be entitled to receive a certificate of election from the judges of election for his precinct.

LIST OF PRECINCTS AND TEMPORARY CHAIRMEN.

Fourth District—All that portion of the Island of Oahu lying east and south of Nuuanu street and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Makapu Point.

Fifth Precinct—All that portion of said district lying east of Punahoa street, and a line drawn in extension thereof mauka and makai.

First Precinct—All that portion of Honolulu, or Kona, lying mauka of the King street road from the Ewa line to the King street bridge, and all mauka of said road from the Ewa line to the main road up Kalihii valley to Lilihi street, and a line drawn from the head thereof, in extension of the line of said road, to the old battery on Punchbowl, thence to and along the ridge on the easterly side of Waau valley to the summit of the mountain.

J. A. Gilman, temporary chairman.

Third Precinct—All that portion of said district lying between the westerly boundary of the First Precinct and a line drawn as follows, viz: From the foot of South street, along South, King and Alapai streets, and from the head of Alapai street to the flagpole on the old battery on Punchbowl, thence to and along the ridge on the easterly side of Waau valley to the summit of the mountain.

A. L. C. Atkinson, temporary chairman.

Fourth Precinct—All that portion of said district bounded by the Second and Third Precincts, Beretania and Nuuanu streets.

C. L. Crabbe, temporary chairman.

Fifth Precinct—All that portion of said district bounded by the Second Precinct, Beretania street, Richards street and the harbor.

A. F. Cooke, temporary chairman.

Sixth Precinct—All that portion of said district lying east and south of a line drawn from the junction of School and Punchbowl streets to the flagpole on the old battery on Punchbowl.

Subsequently the newly appointed Valli districts, and no one knows his present whereabouts. It is known that he has been planning to escape abroad with his three sons. The affair produced a great sensation at the Yildiz Klosh, the Sultan's brother-in-law, who disappeared in Constantinople December 14, 1891, and it is considered another symptom of the state of affairs in Turkey.

FIFTH DISTRICT.</

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

1-SUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1900.

A TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The long time of trial and hope and contest is over, and we are in America at last, or will be next month. For almost a decade we have been working for complete annexation to the United States, and now it is achieved; and on the whole we may well congratulate ourselves that the form which it has taken in the Territorial Bill is, on the whole, liberal and enlightened, and that it reasonably safeguards our interests and gives us a fair chance to develop Hawaii and make it a prosperous and well governed community. Details are lacking as to the precise final form of the bill; but enough is known to assure us that the future is entirely in our own hands. We start on a new career of prosperity unhampered by foolish, vicious or unwise restrictions on our local self-government, and also free from the domination of the sort of saloon politics which makes local self-government in many parts of the United States so corrupt a thing.

America has faults and failings, but this country of which we are now a part is beyond question the most liberal, enlightened and progressive on earth. Like ourselves, it has a remarkable past, but its eyes are turned away from this towards a much more glorious future. It is the country of the young man, of the rising generation, whose voice is beginning to be heard and its influence to be felt in the councils of its elders, and whose opinions and preferences are growing in weight with every year. It is the country of the future, and as such the one most in touch and sympathy with our progressive spirit. It is the country of free manhood, and its faults are chiefly those not yet outgrown in the course of establishing the equality of manhood as a living, working principle.

It is a great point in our favor that we have reached an equal state of civilization, free from many of the unfortunate traits which have developed in the large mainland cities—snobbishness among the rich, criminality among the poor, the lavish and vulgar display of wealth by those who can and those who cannot afford it, artificiality and conventionalism in all strata of society. We have kept ourselves simple and natural, as the best people in the States are now trying to become. We have nothing in the shape of official corruption or bureaucracy to rail at or to wink at. We have no sensational papers, no public for any, and few stories of vice, crime and moral degradation to fill them with if we had them. We are in line with the most advanced ideas of liberal, students and thinkers on municipal and social problems, and we examine them as to their practicality for use, not as Utopian theories for aimless discussion.

TERRITORIAL DAY.

The Advertiser hopes that the people of Honolulu and Oahu, and indeed of all the Islands, will observe June 16th, the day the new American Government takes control, with fitting ceremonies.

If anything is to be done, a committee of arrangements should be formed at once. Orders may have to be sent to the Coast for fireworks. Speakers should be given time enough to prepare orations. If it is desirable to ask the Navy Department to order war ships here, as is done on festival occasions for the benefit of Atlantic and Pacific coast ports, then the sooner our people move the better. But little more than a month remains in which to perfect arrangements, and every day of it should be put to good use.

Now start the ball rolling, somebody.

MR. DOLE FOR GOVERNOR

The reported decision of President McKinley to confer the Territorial Governorship upon Mr. Dole is a fitting recognition of the faithful and conscientious work which the Hawaiian Executive has done for annexation in these Islands. Though born in Hawaii, Mr. Dole was reared in full sympathy with the American idea of government, and when the time came for an annexation movement here he naturally went to the head of it, risking his property and life in the undertaking. In the succeeding months and years he faced many crises, but he always bore himself in a way to make certain the ultimate triumph of American principles. That the Stars and Stripes wave over Hawaii now is more to his credit than that of any other single citizen of the group. With complete propriety, therefore, his name was urged upon President McKinley for the Governorship.

But it was not urged by himself. Mr. Dole made no effort to secure the office; the office sought the man, and found him in the dignified and wise exercise of the duties of Island administration. We believe that this appointment will turn out to be of greater advantage to Hawaii than even the most sanguine friends of Mr. Dole have prophesied. The one thing needed here to bring in capital and homes seekers is the assurance of conservative government, and while the Territorial Executive may not be an official of large powers, he will have enough influence to make the personality of the incumbent a fact of prime importance in determining how fast Hawaii shall be built up. A spokesman for Governor might have arrested progress as completely as the carpetbag Governors did in the South soon after the war; conversely, a Governor in whose wisdom, honesty and experience every one must feel confidence will accelerate the pace.

The spirit of those Republicans who have had other preferences than Mr. Dole for Governor is now kindly, and we trust will be kept so by means of a policy that recognizes all Republicans who are honestly laboring for the good of Hawaii, and all natives who are ready to join hands in the same work, as citizens whose voices have a right to be heard in the intimate direction of affairs.

MORRIS M. ESTEE.

Hon. M. M. Estee, who may be our Federal Judge, is a man who combines a hitherto unsatisfied desire for office with a recognized fitness for it.

Always a leader of the Republican party in California he has twice received its nomination for Governor and twice been defeated at the polls. The first time he ran was in 1882, the Democratic wave year when even Pennsylvania and Massachusetts elected Democratic executives in protest against the machine proclivities of the Arthur administration. Mr. Estee's high qualities did not count against the anti-Republican mania. Twelve years later Estee again headed the ticket but was deprived of the Governorship by successful fraud in San Francisco voting precincts. He carried the State outside of the metropolis and the rest of the Republican State ticket was elected. Mr. Estee has tried more than once to be a Cabinet Secretary but the factional spirit in California usually defeated him. Once he defeated himself by a maladroit speech with which, as chairman of the Republican National Convention which nominated a President, he notified the candidate of the honor done. "The convention had before it men of genius, of scholarship, of high political celebrity," he said. "yet you were nominated." In the awkward pause which followed Mr. Estee's chances to sit in the Cabinet somehow disappeared. As a lawyer of long and important practice and as a man of rugged honesty and firmness of character, Mr. Estee would make a good Judge and if one is to come from the Mainland to sit on the Federal bench we hope the California public will be the President's choice.

The Porto Rican act has been so amended that all railroad, telegraph, telephone, and street railway franchises must be approved by the President, and provides for the effective regulation of the charges of public service corporations "and for the purchase or taking by the public authorities of their property at a fair and reasonable valuation." These are distinctly wise provisions, and seem to support the attitude of those persons who said last year that the United States would rule dependencies better than it rules its own cities, and would put into practice in them laws better and more enlightened and progressive than those it enforces at home.

Negotiations for payment of the missionary claims against Turkey go on under the interested eyes of the world. A settlement seems to be approaching, meanwhile our Minister is withdrawn and the United States is represented by a Charged Affairs. This is apt to be the extent of the expression of displeasure on the part of the United States at the continued failure of the Porte to pay the claims. Still another demand has been made upon the Sultan, and Europe is agog to see how it will turn out.

It is a pity that such offices as Secretary of the Territory are not elective

Now for Statehood.

San Francisco is rejoicing over the breaking up of the Southern Pacific monopoly. The Santa Fe has at last obtained an entry into the Western metropolis through the San Joaquin Valley road, and until these two roads make a deal the public will be the gainer.

Lord Roberts is not hurrying, despite the "On to Richmond" cry of the London press. Generals who let the newspapers run campaigns for them quickly come to grief as so many Union commanders did in the early stages of the Civil War. Speaking of the present, Gatacre, Methuen, Warren and Buller were in too great haste to win the laurels of the war and Roberts is wise in not emulating them.

Hon. W. O. Smith has been absent since about the 1st of December, a period which includes the plague visitation. His work at the National Capital, together with that of General Hartwell, was of incomparable value as there is no telling what Congressmen who regard Hawaii as a place of former cannibalism, not yet redeemed from savagery, might have done with the Hawaiian Bill save for the influence Messrs. Smith and Hartwell were able to exert.

The reception given to Admiral Dewey at Chicago a week ago speaks volumes for his hold on the American people, but it remains to be seen how the votes will go. The naval ball was the most superb and beautiful sight ever witnessed in the great Auditorium. In this connection an incident is recorded which seems to show that Mrs. Dewey is learning tact. She discreetly pleaded fatigue on reaching Chicago and did not accompany the Admiral as he drove through the incessantly cheering crowds to his hotel.

The Coast continues to be stirred up by the papers—on the subject of the increasing crowds of Japanese. The Mikado's government has as yet taken no action in restrain of the immigration, though the Japanese Consuls at San Francisco are watching developments to see if the workingmen become aroused at the prospect of keen competition during the next dull period. Just why the Japanese government should be so willing to have its young men emigrate in large numbers just at this time does not appear, for the war with Russia is almost sure in the near future.

News comes that the Samoans on Upolu are flocking to the American island of Tutuila, that the chief educational institution on the group has made the same change, and that the steamers are to stop at Pago-Pago harbor instead of Apia. These facts are taken to indicate the future predominance of this harbor over the other ports in Samoa. The fact that the natives are leaving the German island in large numbers, many to American territory, and a few to the British islands of Fiji and Tonga, is a curious and an amusing commentary on the quickness of the native mind to grasp the leading qualities of German colonial administration.

The results of the summer trip of the Cuban teachers to the United States will be watched with interest. Between 800 and 600 of them, it is said, will attend the summer school at Harvard, and will also travel to some extent before returning to their own country. Mr. Frye expects to send about forty-five per cent of the teachers to the United States, the others being of necessity disappointed. It is an exceedingly good sign that every teacher in the island wants to go, because it shows that they desire to learn something about the great Republic at first hand, and that they are broad-minded and willing to be enlightened. Latin races are apt to be cock sure of their own superiority. The hope of Cuba rests in the educators of the younger generation. The Harvard summer school is a fearfully dreary place, and New York in the "silly season" is not exciting, but at least a good beginning will be made in introducing Cuba to her stepmother.

One of the most important pieces of news by the steamer which brought word that the bill had passed describes a conference of steamship and railroad men in San Francisco to readjust the trans-Pacific and the trans-continental traffic. The object is to divert the traffic between the Orient and inland points in the United States from the Suez canal route to the trans-Pacific route. The trans-continental roads purpose to fix such a rate as will start the transportation of commerce going to Asia westward from its inland origin, and to start rail return commerce eastward from its Asiatic origin. The same principle applies to the trade of the entire West, from Chicago to Los Angeles, with New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements. These men wish to distribute this trade from Coast ports instead of from Asiatic ports. This is a great issue, upon its result depends the share of our cottons, machinery, railway materials and other manufactures, which will be handled at San Francisco. Hawaii's interest in this fight between the trans-continental and the Eastern lines is too obvious to require comment.

President McKinley has been as firm and useful a friend of Hawaii as President Cleveland was a stubborn and mischievous enemy. While a member of Congress he worked for annexation and as President he made it a policy of his Administration. The time will come when he will have a statue in Honolulu, an honor that is his by right as our greatest public benefactor.

It is a pity that such offices as Secretary of the Territory are not elective

THE NEWS OF WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page 1)

to oppose the sentiment of the in favor of absolute free trade. As is matter the people of Porto Rico at present too poor to pay interest or any other taxes, and the revenues would materially aid in covering the expenses of the government. There is accumulating an abundance of gold, aside from that given by the late law, that the tariff measure in the Senate is just, proper and generous. The outcry against it will quickly come to grief as so many Union commanders did in the early stages of the Civil War. Speaking of the present, Gatacre, Methuen, Warren and Buller were in too great haste to win the laurels of the war and Roberts is wise in not emulating them.

Lord Roberts is not hurrying, despite the "On to Richmond" cry of the London press. Generals who let the newspapers run campaigns for them quickly come to grief as so many Union commanders did in the early stages of the Civil War. Speaking of the present, Gatacre, Methuen, Warren and Buller were in too great haste to win the laurels of the war and Roberts is wise in not emulating them.

W. N. A.

The Latest Letter

WASHINGTON, April 23.—On Friday, the 20th, the conference report on the Hawaiian bill developed opposition, mainly from Senators Pettigrew and Tillman. The point was made that the bill enforced the Hawaiian laws which imprison for non-payment of taxes, bills and escaped the notice of Senators during the earlier discussions of the bill. The sentiment prevailing was entirely against any imprisonment for debt. Senator Morgan declared that he could not vote for a bill with such provisions in it. Senator Pettigrew also objected to the amendment of the House bill which exempted seamen from the operation of the provision which abolished imprisonment for failure to perform contracts.

Senator Cullom had bad unexpected opposition to the conference report and instead of attempting to obtain a favorable vote on it, wisely concluded to withdraw the report, had a new conference, and avoid delay. He therefore asked the Senate to adjourn to confirm the resolution to send it back for another consideration. He also asked that it should be sent to the same Committee on Conference, but with the substitution of Senator Clark of Wyoming in the place of Senator Lodge, who was absent. This was done. The Conference Committees of both Houses got together at once and made several changes in their report, which removed the objections made by Senators. Senator Morgan was sick and could not attend. W. O. Smith called upon him and stated the action of the committees. Senator Morgan said he was opposed to the bill and would "cut it up" by both Houses and his own inclination was to refuse to sign the conference report. But he said that he recognized the pressing need of legislation and would not oppose the conference report. He said that Hawaii had not been fairly treated and he regretted the necessity of joining in passing an insufficient law. His generous conduct prevented further delay.

The debate over the matter of seating Senator Quay occupied the time of the Senate until the close of the day. On the next day Senator Cullom reported again the amended conference report, but he had received assurances, even from Senator Pettigrew, that the report would not be strongly opposed. Senator Bacon of Georgia asked a few questions. Senator Pettigrew again made an attack on the Hawaiian planters and Mr. Platt of Connecticut protested against limiting the power of the President to the appointment of officials who were residents of the Territory. He believed that the President should not be restricted. He thought the restriction was unconstitutional. But it had been repeatedly intimated about the Senate that the House would take a decided stand on the question and would not pass any bill that tolerated carpet-bagging. The instant Mr. Pettigrew sat down, the President pro tempore Senator Frye, rose and said:

"The question is, will the Senate agree to the report of the Conference Committee?" And the report was agreed to so quickly and quietly, without even the raising of hands or the calling of the ayes and nays, that spectators in the gallery hardly knew that final action had been taken. As the Senate quietly proceeded to other business, it seemed for the moment that the Hawaiian bill had simply dropped out of sight. It had up to that time been received by all human sacrifices." The mid-looking clerical person looked up and said: "Yes, the people of Hawaii were once cannibals." Mr. Smith replied, "I was born in those Islands and have lived there all my life, and I never heard that there was cannibalism there." The mild man said, "Bingham, in his history of the Islands, mentions the fact that on one little island, and there was cannibalism." Mr. Smith replied that he should not contradict Mr. Bingham's statements, but, if true, the was unknown to those who had studied the history of Hawaii.

"Commodore" Weaver's yacht, the Northern, was a well-known vessel among the New York yachtsmen. She was bought in 1890 by L. H. Smith of New York city for \$12,000. He cruised about the coast for several years and then sold her for a smaller sum than he paid for her.

"A Fair Outside Is
a Poor Substitute
For Inward Worth."

Good health, inwardly, of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is sure to come if Hood's Sarsaparilla is promptly used. This secures a fair outside, and a consequent vigor in the frame, with the glow of health on the cheek, good appetite, perfect digestion, pure blood.

Blood Poison—"I lived in a bed of fire for years owing to blood poisoning that followed small pox. It broke out all over my body, itching intensely. Tried doctors and hospitals in vain. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped. I kept on taking it and was entirely cured." Mrs. J. T. Williams, Carbondale, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
SARASPARILLA
SARASPARILLA
SARASPARILLA

Post's Illustrated is the interesting and instructive magazine with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE TERRITORIAL BILL.

News of its Enactment Quietly Received in This City.

The news of the signing of the Territorial bill created no special excitement on the streets late yesterday afternoon, although but a few years ago the receipt of such intelligence would have been followed by a mass meeting, a salute of guns and a bonfire on Punchbowl. People who heard the news at all discussed it with interest but without signs of enthusiasm, due probably to the fact that so little doubt had existed that the Territorial bill would shortly become law. The expected simply happened.

Friends of good government expressed pleasure at the likelihood of Mr. Dole's becoming the Executive, though there were some who stoutly contended that Sam Parker had the better chance.

A. S. Humphreys states that the Act will take effect on June 15th, it being the official custom to exclude the first day in the period of waiting and count the last one. A great celebration will probably be arranged for that date.

QUEEN LEAVES IRELAND.

Enthusiastic Crowds Bid Her Majesty Farewell.

DUBLIN, April 26.—Queen Victoria and the Princesses Christian and Henry of Battenberg left the vice-regal lodge at noon and drove to Kingbridge station on their way to Kingstown and England. Large crowds gave Her Majesty a loyal farewell. A memorable demonstration

occurred as Her Majesty, attended by a brilliant staff, boarded a yacht steamed out at 4:15 p.m. amid the firing of the royal salute by the fleet and hearty and prolonged cheering from the throngs lining the water side.

By the Queen's command Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has issued the following: "The Queen is very anxious before leaving Ireland, where she has spent a most agreeable time, to express through the Lord Lieutenant her Irish people how very much gratified and happy she has been by her reception here during the three weeks the Queen has spent in this charming place.

She has been received by all ranks and creeds with an enthusiasm and affection which could not be surpassed. Each time the Queen came before with her dead husband they kindly and warmly welcomed her, but on this occasion, after the lapse of thirty-nine years, her reception equaled that of previous visits, and she carried away the most pleasant and most affectionate memory of the time spent in Ireland.

"The Queen earnestly prays that good will and harmony may prevail among all her people and that they may be happy and prosperous."

LONDON, April 26.—The Queen arrived at Holyhead at 6:30 p.m. The place was profusely decorated, and this evening there was a general illumination of the town and harbor. The Queen and her suite alighted aboard the yacht. They remain on board the vessel until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the party will take a train for Windsor.

THE AFFAIR WITH TURKEY.

The United States Will be Moderate With the Porte.

NEW YORK, May 1.—A special to the Herald says:

"Naval coercion of Turkey to obtain a settlement of the American missionary claims is not contemplated by the Administration. This statement is made under the authority of Dr. Griscom, by politicians against the Turk have been urged by Former Minister Angell, by ministers of the Gospel, but the President and Secretary Hay have not considered their suggestions. The Administration is well satisfied with the concessions made by the Sublime Porte, and while it is anxious that the Sultan shall keep his promise to pay the claims, it feels that he has already been moderate of the Government in permitting the reconstruction of the American mission in Hayport and in the extension of Roberts College in Constantinople.

It is authoritatively stated that the latest note presented to the Porte by Mr. Griscom, the American chargé d'affaires, is not an ultimatum, but is merely a repetition of the demand for a settlement. It is likely, from all that can be learned, that the extent of the expression of displeasure by the Government at the continued failure of the Porte to pay the claims will be the maintenance of a chargé d'affaires in Constantinople. Minister Strauss is not expected to return, and until the claims are settled it is not proposed that any Minister shall be sent to Turkey.

The conclusion of the Administration not to adopt the suggestions that the Government make a naval demonstration in Turkish waters is undoubtedly due to the knowledge that Europe would resent the entrance of the United States into the Turkish question.

Will Russia Help Turkey.

LONDON, April 26.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The Porte considers that its offer to rebuild the American structures burned at Kharput will close the question. It bases this belief on news that Russia has intimated an intention to oppose any attempt on the part of the United States to enforce payment."

PRIEST A CONSUL.

Father Girimondi Represents America at Santos, Brazil.

NEW YORK, May 1.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Rev. Dr. Girimondi, the newly appointed Consul to Santos, Brazil, said: "I am to be subject to the pleasure of the President of the United States and to the Pope of Rome. Should either desire me to resign I will do so immediately. I shall have no other authority." In the discharge of my duties the State will come first and the church second. I am a Catholic priest and have never denied it."

Dr. Girimondi continued: "My paper on file states that I am priest of

YOUNG MEN ORGANIZE

A Republican Club Is Launched.

DRILL SHED THE SCENE

Constitution and By Laws Adopted
Lorin Andrews Elected President--Other Officers.

(From Thursday's Daily)

The Young Men's Republican Club of Honolulu was organized at the Drill Shed last night. Nearly sixty were present. A strong constitution and by-laws were adopted for the club's government. As permanent officers of the organization the following were chosen: President, Lorin Andrews; First Vice President, Charles Wilcox; Second Vice President, E. C. Ferreira; Corresponding Secretary, Albert F. Judd; Recording Secretary, M. K. Nakana; Sergeant at Arms, S. W. Kanakau.

George R. Carter opened the meeting with a statement of the informal meeting held on May 8th, at which C. S. Crane was elected temporary chairman and E. R. Adams temporary secretary and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the proposed organization.

Lorin Andrews, for the committee then outlined the questions which such a club would have to deal with. Any one of Republican principles was privileged to join. The first requisite was a central organization, and the second was to make the club a representative one, so that no one man or clique could control it. The plan formulated by the committee and drafted into the constitution and by-laws was to the effect that all officers should be elected for one year, to be the ruling committee of the club. From each precinct they would have an executive member to be present at the meetings of the central committee, so that there could not possibly be any opportunity for bossism.

Men who are heads of departments in the Government would only be eligible as associate members. Those holding clerical positions however would be entitled to the full privileges of the club.

Mr. Andrews then read the constitution and by-laws as follows:

PREAMBLE

We, the undersigned, in order to promote social intercourse, to advance the cause of good government by awakening an interest among the citizens in clean politics and overruling any existing influences in the direction of their political duties, and to perform such other work as may best concern the interests of Honolulu and the welfare of the Republican party, do hereby form ourselves into an organization and subscribe our names to the following constitution and by-laws.

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I—NAME

The name of the organization shall be the Young Men's Republican Club of Honolulu.

ARTICLE II—OBJECT

It will be the object of this club to interest and educate citizens in the principles of the Republican party to advocate the cause of good government in every way and to promote social intercourse among its members.

ARTICLE III—OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE

Section 1. The officers shall be a president, first vice-president, second vice-president, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

Sec. 2. Said officers together with a delegate from each election precinct in Honolulu, shall constitute the executive committee.

Sec. 3. The president, within thirty days after his election, shall appoint a finance committee of five members.

ARTICLE IV—ELECTION

Section 1. The officers shall be elected annually at the regular meeting in May and must receive a majority of the votes cast.

Sec. 2. The delegate from each election precinct shall be elected quarterly by the club members residing in such election precinct who shall be in good standing on the rolls of the club during the month of April and prior to the meeting in May of each election of officers.

ARTICLE V—MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. There shall be two classes of members: active and inactive.

Sec. 2. Active members shall be citizens of the United States, fully qualified voters in the territory of Hawaii and less than 21 years old and must reside in the territory for not less than one year prior to their election to the club. They must be in sympathy with the ideals of the club. In the event of the election of the club to the office of president, the club may elect to admit non-resident members.

Sec. 3. The president, within thirty days after his election, shall appoint a finance committee of five members.

ARTICLE VI—OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers shall be elected annually at the regular meeting in May and must receive a majority of the votes cast.

Sec. 2. The delegate from each election precinct shall be elected quarterly by the club members residing in such election precinct who shall be in good standing on the rolls of the club during the month of April and prior to the meeting in May of each election of officers.

ARTICLE VII—MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Any member of the club shall be eligible to membership in the club and will be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the club.

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ARTICLE X—MEMBERSHIP

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A MINING DISASTER

Terrible Loss of Life in Utah.

CAUSED BY AN EXPLOSION

Over Two Hundred and Fifty Lives are Lost—A Great Financial Loss.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 1.—The mining camp at Scofield, Utah, was today the scene of the greatest mining disaster that has ever occurred in the West. Mine No. 4, used as a powder magazine, exploded, and the result is 250 lives have been lost, the entire number of miners at work in the mine when the explosion occurred. Up to 10 o'clock tonight, eighty bodies had been recovered, and the search continues. The scene at the mine is heart-rending in the extreme. Women and children while waiting are moaning and crying out the names of their loved ones, and as every man is brought out on a stretcher, and the curtain from the face is raised, shriekful to hear, penetrates the dark and gloomy atmosphere and some one rushes forward only to faint at the foot of their husband's or father's corpse.

Over Two Hundred Bodies.

SALT LAKE, May 2.—A special to the Desert News from Scofield, at 10:30 this morning, says:

At this hour 201 bodies have been recovered, 100 now known that between

400 and 450 men entered the mine and it is also known that a great majority of them have been killed.

The appalling nature of the disaster has not fully dawned upon the people of this place last night, as the company kept the grief-stricken wives and children away from the scene of operation.

After long lights were kept burning in every mine of Scofield and Winter Quarters and the moans of mothers and pitiful cries of the many orphans are heartbreaking.

The two camps have always been conspicuous for the large number of married men employed. This fact makes the disaster more appalling, and far-reaching in its results. Several families have been robbed of all their male representatives. In the Hunter family seven are missing. Among the dead are about twenty young boys who acted as couplers and trap boys.

At Provo a mass meeting has been held for the relief of the families of the victims and \$3,000 subscribed.

PORTO RICO'S GOVERNOR.

Allen Gets a Chilling Reception at San Juan.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 27.—The United States steamer Dolphin, bearing Charles Albert Allen, the newly appointed Civil Governor of Porto Rico, dropped in her off San Juan at 10 o'clock this morning, as did also the United States cruiser New Mexico and the gunboat Machias. The New York remained outside the harbor.

Governor General Davis, Military Governor, welcomed Governor Allen on board the Dolphin. An escort of 100 men, a detachment of seventy-five irregulars and four companies of the Porto Rican regiment, with a band, were drawn up on the wharf. The Dolphin's launch, carrying Governor Allen and his family, with General Davis and Lieutenant Parker, the latter's aid, left the Dolphin promptly at 10:30. The Texas and Dolphin firing salute of seventeen guns.

Meanwhile, the band played "Borinquen," the Porto Rican national air, and the steamers lying in the harbor kept up a continuous whistling until the launch reached the landing.

Governor Allen ran quickly up the steps and the families of General Davis and the new Civil Governor were introduced to each other. About 3,000 persons looked on but was kept at a distance.

The police and troops marched past, port arms, the new Governor doffing his hat. He then entered the carriage that was in waiting and drove to the Executive Mansion, preceded by troops and followed by a squad of police. He constantly raised his hat to the throng that lined the sidewalk.

Governor Allen took breakfast with General Davis and with his family will remain as the guest of General Davis indefinitely. He landed in an ordinary costume straw hat, blue coat and duck trousers, and a wave of exclamations followed the carriage.

"That cannot be the Governor," said one.

"That is not the new Governor," said another.

But that man in the straw hat, surely said another. The simplicity of the costume and of the general details of the reception took Porto Rico by surprise and the city scarcely realized that they had just seen the new Governor Allen.

Allen, who has been here less conspicuously than a general uniform covered with gold lace and insignia of rank, was received with a roar of applause.

The representative citizens were present, the throng being composed largely of middle-class people. Nor were any attempts to decorate the proceedings, and generally the reception was conducted in the strictest order. One Porto Rican, untroubled by the lack of popular dollars, was heard to say that the people were satisfied to find that the civil service was not actually fit to be full.

Allen, as they had hoped, did not contradict the report that he would go to the United States. He stated that he would do what he could to assist in making the new government as comfortable as possible and will be ready to return with General Davis when the arrival of the new appointment.

In the early part of the day, Governor Allen, who had been ill with influenza, left the city weak. I was truly

alarmed by his condition and want of appetite, but was greatly relieved when

I took Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Messrs. W. Fox and Sons Chemists, Lethbridge, and when I had taken it two days I felt much relieved.

I continued taking it and could eat my meal without difficulty.

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THE SUGAR AT NAHKU

Annual Report of the
New Plantation.

THE HILO OF MAUI"

President J. B. Castle, Manager Hocking and Other Officers Tell of the Work Done.

The first annual reports of the officers of the Nahiku Sugar Company, Limited, were presented to the stockholders yesterday. A special meeting had been called for 10 o'clock in the morning in the Chamber of Commerce, but no business was transacted, as a quorum of stockholders could not be secured.

Manager's Report.

Manager Hocking's report for the eight months of the company's operations, ending December 31st, 1899, is as follows:

About 500 acres are planted and operated by the company and about 100 acres by outside planters under agreements with the company.

Buildings comprise laborers' quarters for about 400 people, storehouses, blacksmiths' shops, stables with stalls for sixty-four animals, four luna's cottages and plantation school.

Water has been piped from one of the gulches through the camp and to the stables, giving the laborers an abundant supply.

There are two roads through the camp and one leading to the mill site, about one mile of Government road, which is the first portion of three miles through the lower lands of the plantation; this work was necessary in order to get wagons, etc., to the store and fields, and I trust the Government will reimburse the company for the expenditure. When this road is completed there will be two roads through the plantation, an upper and a lower, which will be very convenient.

The ditch has been dug and cleared and laid out, commanding an elevation of about 1,000 feet above sea level, where a good supply of water is assured from two gulches; the line is five miles long, and the elevation sufficient to cover all of the lands on the plantation.

All of the lands are being fenced as they are cleared.

As will be seen under the head of "Resources" a large portion of the expenditures has been for the purchase and lease of lands, the deeds and leases of which you are in possession of. I have purchased in fee simple for the company 336 acres.

The principal work for 1900 will be continued, planting and caring for the first crop, constructing the roads, clearing and preparing for the second crop.

The mill should be ordered as early as possible this year, so as to commence the construction of it early in next year (1901). Work of this character when delayed to the utmost limit of time becomes more expensive in construction.

Operating Expenses.

Treasurer J. P. Cooke in his report gives the following account of operating expenses:

Cleaning land	\$ 9,525.82
Cleaning land by contract	2,159.20
Plowing	238.82
Weeding and stoning	1,848.90
Preparing land	1,572.23
Planting	649.27
Hauling seed	196.85
Fertilizing	33.15
Cutting seed	201.65
Repairs, tools and implements	125.55
Seed cane	979.70
Legal expenses	700.00
Taxes (water right)	693.50
Printing and advertising	507.95
Wharf account	1,233.05
Stationery	156.73
Sundry expenses	65.65
Boarding house	650.65
Telephones	85.00
Stable expenses	1,121.93
Surveying account	776.95
Blacksmithing	220.07
Medical expenses	68.53
Flight account	129.40
Expenses introducing labor	2,549.59
	\$27,742.78
Resources—	
Livestock	\$ 4,328.60
Roads and bridges	876.60
Freehold land	25,906.35
Tools and implements	1,300.81
Carts and wagons	123.00
Harness account	530.15
Fences	542.75
Buildings	10,163.44
Water pipe	938.65
Furniture account	302.20
Landing (old)	100.55
Landing (new)	21.45
Leashes	90.25
Advances to planting contractors	805.95
Agency account	8,274.74
Station	27,342.56
Merchandise	3,362.56
Fukuda, S.	188.87
Supplies	1,123.71
Store fixtures	149.00
Cash on hand	468.25
	\$89,209.10
Liabilities—	
Capital stock account	\$79,520.00
Bills payable	5,108.50
Precit and loss	250.00
Deposits (special)	3,224.60
Unpaid drafts	
	\$89,209.10

The Hilo of Maui.

President J. B. Castle in his report writes as follows:

"Nahiku appears to have been quite justly named by your manager—the Hilo of Maui—and, in my opinion, offers, upon a small scale, all the advantages expected at Olaa upon the virgin soils of Keauhou as well as the lower altitudes of Olaa. In fact, coming as I had, directly from an examination of the latter fields, I was forcibly impressed with the similarity of conditions, and there seems to be no adequate reason why we should not produce and market our sugar crop from Nahiku as low cost as any plantation of similar general character."

"Your manager has, in addition to the resume of work in 1899, as before made, as close an estimate as the data available would permit of the amount required for operating expenses up to the grading of your first crop, say January 1st, 1902. Eight months pioneer work—always the most trying and expensive stage—have imparted an accurate knowledge of conditions that entitle this estimate to the greatest respect. In my opinion it is ultra conservative. For the sum in round numbers, of \$85,000 it comprehends the cost of the plant as above proposed, and the preparation of a 600-acre plant for our second crop, exclusive of 100 acres to be selected from outside planters. A considerable portion of this amount will be expended in stock account, of which succeeding crops will reap the benefit with little or no additional expenditure. One such account will be for taking out your water supply from the Hanawai and Makapipi gulches. This, it appears to me, will be ample for the mill as well as for fluming for the entire area to be cultivated on the south side of those gulches."

2,500 Acres Available.

"The area here available is at present over 2,500 acres and will suffice for our needs for several years to come to manufacture a ton or six thousand tons of sugar. Within three or four miles to the north of these gulches our manager estimates a total of not less than 3,000 acres of untilled and gentle sloping lands. The improvement of these lands can find no practical or profitable outlet except in cane cultivation for our mill, either by our company or outside planters. Access thereto presents no serious or grave problem and we have years, if we desire, to consider the matter of their improvement before acting. You will note that the estimate above referred to is made for operating expenses only."

Factory Would Cost \$300,000.

"If, on the other hand, we contract for a factory outlaid with new machinery and a thoroughly modern equipment throughout, capable of manufacturing 80 tons of dry sugar in 24 hours, it will cost complete and ready for work the sum of \$300,000. In determining the choice between these two proposals there are other features to be considered, than the difference in first cost and such will enlisted the careful attention of your directors. In order to err, if at all, on the safe side of an estimate we will now consider only the larger amount and submit the following estimates: As of January 1st, 1902, total operating expenses to date, \$25,000; sugar factory, complete, \$300,000; other stock accounts, \$70,000; total, \$355,000, which will require assessments upon your assessable capital stock of, say, \$8 per acre, leaving \$100,000 for such additional amounts as your directors may find conducive to the best interests of your company."

"A liberal estimate of expenditures and a very moderate one of receipts for the first crop is as follows: 600 acres at 15 tons, equals 3,000 tons—at \$60, \$180,000; 12 months' expenses, say, \$140,000; surplus \$40,000; or say 5 per cent on the capital stock, or 7 per cent on the amount paid in. If, however, as is probable, the factory will cost no more than \$200,000, the total required will be but \$485,000, or say \$500,000, and the net result 5 per cent and 1 partial crop, as the first is to be considered, and with the estate well established, is encouraging. It should be remarked that the clearing and original preparation of the land is heavy, and the field portion of operating expenses will be very much decreased within a few years."

Free from Strikes.

"The recent strike at Lahaina does not appear as yet to have infected the labor in your estate. The present supply is good for all needs until planting is in full blast and the supply of day labor for the extra needs of such time appears to ample in the vicinity of Nahiku. A general desire on the part of labor for a contract upon the share system has led the manager and president to certain steps to be taken up by the larger portion of our laborers and which will contribute to produce better work, a more permanent and contented force of laborers, and a decreased monthly payment.

Conditions Justify Confidence.

"In conclusion I beg to assure the stock holders that the general conditions of your estate thoroughly justify confidence on the part of the investor. Clearly advantaged in soil, climate, abundant water, good roads, an excellent wharf and landing; reasonable transportation, and the good work accomplished by your manager for the amount of money so far expended. Nahiku presents the opportunity of an excellent sugar investment that certainly will not be disgraced. The assessments necessary for its full development will not be called for on short notice nor probably in larger instalments than heretofore for a year or more, and the satisfaction felt by your directors and agents with the character of the property leads them to specially regret the necessity of any of the stockholders being compelled to lose their holdings by sale of delinquent stock. Others, in our opinion, will be bound to reap the benefits for which the present holders will have borne the first burden and heat of the day."

The officers of the Nahiku Sugar Company for 1900 are: J. B. Castle, president; Jas. F. Morgan, vice president; J. P. Cooke, treasurer; Harry Armitage, secretary; H. C. Austin, auditor. J. A. Magoon and W. H. Hoogs, with the officers, constitute the board of directors.

THE WORD OF A HONOLULU CITIZEN

About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can this be so? Is it true? These are the questions which every man and woman in Honolulu suffering the torture of kidney disease asks as they read the published accounts in newspapers about medicines which claim to cure it. Whatever the conclusion arrived at touching the truth of these cures they can't doubt the following, for it took place in Honolulu and the experiences are those of a representative citizen:

Mr. Cyrus S. Edison of Kapiolani Park, this city, says: "I am at present a teamster and came to the Islands fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitating my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had almost given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands

German Naval Increase.

HONOLULU, April 27.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag today adopted by a vote of 20 to 8 a motion of the Centroists granting the battleships asked for by the Government, but eliminating the provision for an increase of the foreign service fleet and reducing the increase demanded for the reserve fleet. The proposal adopted provides that the fighting fleet shall consist of two battleships, four destroyers, eight battleships each, eight large and twenty-four small cruisers, four foreign service, a fleet of three large and ten small cruisers, and three large and four small cruisers, and that the appropriation for necessary supplies shall be included in the annual estimates.

A SECOND LIFE

Strange Case of Geneva Young Woman.

Curious Phenomena Which Would Support the Theory of Reincarnation.

LONDON, April 26.—A short time ago the news was called from here of a strange case of apparent reincarnation reported by Prof. Flournoy of Geneva. Those who remember Rudyard Kipling's tale, "The Finest Story in the World," will at once notice the strange similarity between the professor's case and the writer's imagination. A few years ago Blanche F., a young woman of Geneva, consulted the professor for some nervous trouble. He then discovered the peculiarity of her case, and for three years made a great deal of observations. He also called in one of his colleagues to assist in his experiments. Among these were Prof. Jacoby, a well known pathologist, and Dr. Schaefer, the author of the "Studies in Psychical Research." The result of their experiments was truly to say that in a state of hypnotic trance Miss F. seemed to have clear recollections of three distinct previous existences. The first was on an unknown world, which she describes, and which, from her description, agreeing more or less as it does with scientific assumptions, is supposed to be the planet Mars. When she refers to the state of existence in which she was born, she speaks of a strange land, which under various names appears in the legends of many different nations. Next comes a second epoch, when she refers to events of which historical accuracy has been proved. The second state of existence would seem to have been in France at the time of the Revolution. Miss F. is of irreproachable character and works regularly in a business house. Her journey to India, that he is convinced of no trickery, and owns a library with his colleagues, and is a member of the French Revolution. This single treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin and scaly humors, rashes and irritations, with loss of hair, when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail.

SAVE YOUR HAIR, HANDS AND SKIN by using CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of Skin Purifying and beautifying Soaps as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. Sold throughout the world. Price, Two Shillings & Sixpence. Order from F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel Human Germs.

This single treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin and scaly humors, rashes and irritations, with loss of hair, when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail.

W. H. RICE, President W. S. WITHERS, Manager

ITCHING Burning Scaly HUMORS Instantly Relieved by One Application of CUTICURA

1st Step Bathe the affected parts thoroughly with HOT WATER and CUTICURA SOAP, to remove the crusts and scales, and soften the inflamed, cracked, bleeding or thickened cuticles.

2d Step Next apply CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin curer and purer of emollients, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal.

3d Step Lastly, take a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel Human Germs.

This single treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin and scaly humors, rashes and irritations, with loss of hair, when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail.

And Skin by using CUTICURA Soap, greatest of Skin Purifying and beautifying Soaps as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel Human Germs.

General Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. of BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea-River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. of HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With

